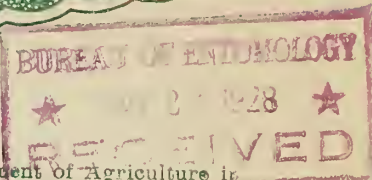


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Issued in the interest of corn-borer control conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State departments of agriculture and State agricultural colleges in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

No. 42

Washington, D.C.

May 26, 1928

PRESIDENT SIGNS CORN-BORER BILL

The Purnell corn-borer bill authorizing an appropriation of \$7,000,000 for corn-borer control was signed by the President on May 24 after being passed by the House and Senate without amendment.

When the appropriation is made, this act provides for a thorough clean-up during the fall of 1928 and the season of 1929 beginning with the thinly infested border area and extending as far back into the more heavily infested area as the funds will permit.

The money under the terms of the act will be spent in the following ratio: For farm clean-up including reimbursement to farmers, not to exceed 90 per cent; for new machinery, if required "by reason of an emergency," not to exceed 1 per cent; for overhead, not to exceed 9 per cent.

The purpose of the act is to retard as much as possible the spread of the corn borer and contemplates compensating the farmer within such area or areas as shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture as necessary to retard the spread.

The regulatory zone will probably include all of the new area found to be infested in the survey which will be conducted in the fall of 1928, and so far as funds permit the 1927 corn-borer advance and the older infested area in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

SPRING CLEAN-UP NEARS COMPLETION

Clean-up of the cornfields and barnyards in the regulatory areas of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York, is being rapidly finished up before the corn-borer moths begin to fly in June.

A large percentage of the farmers complied with the regulations voluntarily, although no compensation was given them for cleaning up this year. Those farmers who either could not or would not clean up have been served with notices that the land will be cleaned up and costs charged to them. State officials cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture are now finishing up these fields.

IN OHIO The voluntary clean-up in the Ohio regulatory area, Lucas County, was almost universal. Most of the fields now being cleaned up by State and Federal forces are either abandoned farms or are tracts on which the farmer was unable to comply with regulations.

IN MICHIGAN The clean-up in the five counties in Michigan where regulations are being enforced is progressing satisfactorily. A. C. Carton, of the State department of agriculture, estimates that from 90 to 95 per cent of the corn-borer area of the State will be cleaned up while the remaining area is being taken care of by State and Federal forces.

IN NEW YORK There will be no compromise on a clean clean-up in the four counties composing the New York regulatory area. Voluntary clean-up is taking care of most of the corn acreage satisfactorily and the remaining fields are now receiving the attention of State and Federal authorities.

IN PENNSYLVANIA The three counties under clean-up regulations in Pennsylvania have about completed their voluntary clean-up with a large percentage of the farms passing inspection. The compulsory work is under way and will be satisfactorily completed early in June.

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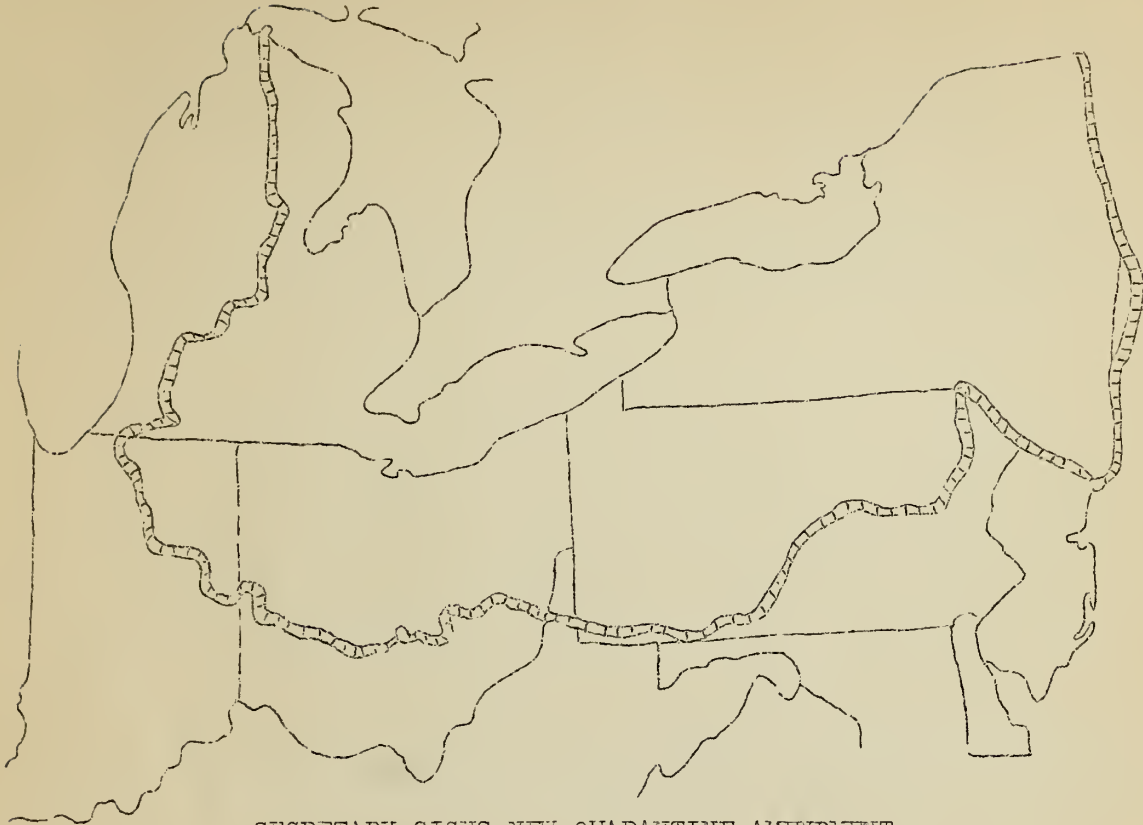
ACROSS THE LAKE IN CANADA

Canadian farmers are reported to be heartily cooperating with the government inspectors in the effort to control the borer. May 20 was the last day for the voluntary clean-up of all cornfields and barnyards in the regulatory area and the results have been very satisfactory.

Government forces are now cleaning up the fields which did not meet the requirements.

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QUARANTINED FOR THE CORN BORER



SECRETARY SIGNS NEW QUARANTINE AMENDMENT

A new quarantine amendment was issued May 21, which placed the whole State of New York (except Fishers Island in Suffolk County) under the regulations which apply to the "one-generation area." Fishers Island is included in the "two-generation area." This adds several counties in New York to the quarantine area. This amendment will go into effect June 1.

A FEW QUARANTINE FACTS

Corn, broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums and Sudan grass are under quarantine in the entire area, the year round.

In the two-generation area, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlias, except bulbs without stems, are under quarantine.

IN SHIPPING

SHELLED CORN

Clean seed or shelled corn can be shipped out of the quarantine area after it has been properly inspected and certified by a United States inspector.

FUMIGATION

No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any of the articles enumerated when they shall have been manufactured, processed or treated in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

ONTARIO CORN GROWERS FAVOR ENFORCED CONTROL MEASURES

The Ontario Corn Growers Association meeting in Chatham, Ontario, placed the association on record as favoring the enforced control of the borer and a strict observance of the clean-up methods prescribed by the Corn Borer Act of Canada.

The growers reported that, in the southern part of the Canadian corn belt, farmers are in favor of growing corn more extensively, while those from northern parts reported that the infestation last year had been worse.

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VARIETY AND FERTILIZER DEMONSTRATIONS UNDER WAY



An extensive program to show that farmers can continue to grow corn profitably in spite of the European corn borer and greater production costs due to clean-up work, is being launched this spring in Michigan by the farm crops department of Michigan State College. More than 40 corn variety demonstrations will be conducted in cooperation with county agents and leading farmers.



In Indiana the planting of the corn variety and fertilizer demonstrations have just been completed. There are 47 demonstrations now in progress, with from 3 to 5 of them in each of the counties infested with corn borers. The State extension service is furnishing 3 varieties for each demonstration and the Indiana Farm Bureau is furnishing a carload of fertilizer. The number of plots in each demonstration varies from 6 to 15.

"We are getting splendid cooperation and lots of interest in this work," writes L. E. Hoffman, assistant county agent leader, Indiana Extension Service.

It is estimated that an increased yield of 3 bushels of corn to the acre will more than compensate farmers for their extra labor in combating the pest. The plan is to meet increased production costs due to the corn borer with high-yielding corn varieties.

By conducting the demonstrations over a three-year period it is believed that reliable information will be obtained which will enable farmers to select the variety best adapted to their conditions.

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FOUND USEFUL IN INDIANA

"The European Corn Borer," by J. J. Davis. Circular 153, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, La Fayette, Ind.

This publication has been used extensively in Indiana and has been found very helpful in acquainting farmers with corn-borer facts. With the two Farmers' Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, it has been given wide distribution throughout the infested area of Indiana.

AN ARTICLE FROM KANSAS

"Must we learn to live with the European Corn Borer?" by L.E.Call, Report of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, vol. 47, no.185A. March, 1928.

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